

bloc. The dominant view had been that if women did not mimic their husbands' voting patterns, their attitudes at least reflected the same mix of socioeconomic and ethnic factors. If it seems surprising that those quaint views survived into the 1970s, it must be at least partly because Dr. Lansing came late to scholarship.

A native of Geneva, Florida, Dr. Lansing, who was born Marjorie Tillis, graduated from the old Florida State College for Women in Gainesville, taught high school and made a life-changing trip to Europe. Attracted to the political left since college, she raised money for the Spanish loyalist cause from fellow passengers on the voyage over, and after a heady tour of the continent returned to the United States eager to attend graduate school. After receiving a master's in sociology from Columbia in 1940, she worked as a government researcher in Washington and met and married a young economist named John Lansing. She set up house-keeping in Cambridge, Mass., while he completed his doctorate at Harvard and she plunged into the local leftist political scene, campaigning for Henry Wallace in the 1948 presidential race.

A high-spirited woman with an engaging manner, Dr. Lansing made a powerful impact on at least one political associate. According to family legend, after a single political meeting in Boston, the actor Zero Mostel was so taken with Dr. Lansing that he followed her to a bus stop, pretended he was her abandoned husband and in an impromptu performance worthy of the Broadway stage made an impassioned plea that she return to him and their babies.

In 1949, the Lansings moved to Ann Arbor, where he became a professor of economics at the University of Michigan and she became active in the Democratic Party while rearing three children, studying for a Ph.D. in political science at Michigan and teaching at Eastern Michigan.

She is survived by two sons, Steve, of Ann Arbor, and Philip, of Boise, Idaho; a daughter, Carol, of Santa Barbara, California, and six grandchildren.

By the time she obtained her doctorate in 1970, Dr. Lansing had come up with the findings that would make her reputation. But it had taken some doing. When she proposed as a doctoral dissertation a study that she expected would establish that women's voting patterns were significantly different from men's, her professors were so convinced there was no difference that they tried to discourage her. She persisted, and the dissertation she turned in was essentially the same book she and a statistician, Sandra Baxter, published in 1980. One reason for the delay between the dissertation and the book was that after her husband died in 1970, she concentrated on her teaching while stepping up her political activities, unsuccessfully running for several offices, including a House seat.

To those who had assumed that women followed men's voting patterns, her most surprising finding was that the greatest sex difference was not on home-and-hearth issues like the economy and education but in foreign affairs, particularly military issues, with women being distinctly less hawkish than men.

Although dozens of similar studies have since been published, Dr. Lansing's work is still cited by scholars. It is a measure of Dr. Lansing's prescience, if not of her influence, that three years after her landmark study, "Women in Politics: The Invisible Majority," was published by the University of Michigan Press, a revised edition carried the subtitle "The Visible Majority."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE TIGERS NAIA NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate the Georgetown College men's basketball team on its first National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) tournament victory. On March 23rd, the Tigers beat Southern Nazarene 83-69. The following day, the national championship team returned from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to a parade down Georgetown's Main Street and a rousing pep rally with hundreds of delighted fans.

The Georgetown Tigers got to the final round by defeating Hannibal-LaGrange 80-68, Montana State-Northern 78-65, Central Washington 92-79 and top-seeded Azusa Pacific 94-76. They had advanced to the NAIA title game twice before, but this win represents only the fifth time since 1948 that a Kentucky team has won the NAIA championship game.

My heartiest congratulations to the Georgetown Tigers on a well-deserved victory!

INTRODUCTION OF BIG PINEY PUBLIC SALE ACT MINERAL ESTATE RELIEF

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which opens to federal oil and gas leasing certain parcels that have prospective value for oil and gas development. This bill will correct an error made by the BLM in leasing parcels of land near Big Piney, Wyoming which were subject to the 1964 Public Land Sale Act's statutory closure of the mineral estate to leasing. BLM has agreed that there is no current reason for the closure to continue and believes that the holder of the lease should be allowed to move forward with development.

The lands affected by this provision were sold at auction under the 1964 Act that required the mineral estate to be reserved to the United States in the patent to the high bidder. When BLM classified the lands for sale, BLM and the USGS recognized that the lands were "valuable for oil, gas and coal".

That 1964 Sale Act provided that the reserved federal minerals would be closed to mineral leasing, apparently because the lands were expected to be improved as part of expected local community growth after the sale and patenting of the surface.

The lands here remain grazing lands that are currently of the same type that are under multiple use for grazing and oil and gas exploration and development throughout southwestern Wyoming.

Air quality, wildlife and other public resource concerns can and will be addressed and protected through federal lease stipulations, just as was and is done for all the federal acreage currently under lease throughout the Big Piney-Labarge area, including one of these parcels that was already mistakenly leased by BLM.

I ask my colleagues to support me in this effort to correct the error by BLM and to further oil and gas development in southwestern Wyoming. Natural gas is the fuel of choice for many Americans today, and this bill would in a very small way contribute to our nation's energy needs by allowing prospectively valuable federal mineral rights to be competitively auctioned and to recognize the validity of an im- providently issued lease.

DEFEAT THE GEPHARDT CON- STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AMEND THE FIRST AMENDMENT

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, today I submit for consideration of the House during the upcoming debate on campaign reform the constitutional amendment authored by House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt. I intend to offer the amendment if Mr. Gephardt chooses not to offer his legislation. I will offer the amendment, not in the hope of having it passed. I will offer it to demonstrate the truth—that reformers are trying to gut the First Amendment of the Constitution.

HUMAN SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Human Services Amendments of 1998. This legislation will reauthorize and strengthen the Head Start, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) and Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) programs. When Congress last reauthorized these programs in 1994 it was the product of true bipartisan negotiations. I strongly believe that this bill is one which can capture the same bipartisan spirit.

The last reauthorization cycle produced major successful structural changes in these programs, eliminating the current need for an expansive rewrite of each statute. Presently these programs are working well and do not need significant modification. Instead of implementing wholesale change, this legislation builds upon the positive changes made in 1994 allowing the good work presently being done to continue.

Title I of the bill amends the Head Start Program. This legislation will refine Head Start's focus in two major areas—improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school by strengthening the coordination between Head Start programs and schools and increasing the financial resources available and access to Early Head Start programs. The bill would increase the setaside for Early Head Start to 10%, with the stipulation that funds not be taken from current Head Start programs. The legislation would also allow expansion grants to be used by existing Head Start grantees to expand service to the Early Head Start population. Significant research has shown the importance of brain development in